Primary Directions

A Predictive Tool of Astrology

Aakhut Em Bak

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1. PROPORTIONAL SEMI-ARCS

1.1 Equatorial coordinates

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The term 'primary directions' refers to techniques that use primary motion to predict events. In order to deal with the mathematics of primary directions, we will be using the **equatorial coordinate system**, which enables us to specify the location of any point of the celestial sphere in terms of pertinent values of longitude and latitude. Equatorial longitude (called **right ascension**) is angular distance measured along the equator, going from 0° to 360° as we go eastward from the March equinox point. Equatorial latitude (called **declination**) is angular distance (along the celestial sphere) from the equator, going from 0° to $+90°$ as we go perpendicularly northward and going from 0° to $-90°$ as we go perpendicularly southward.

If you are using the sidereal zodiac, then converting from sidereal ecliptic coordinates to equatorial coordinates involves going from sidereal ecliptic coordinates to tropical ecliptic coordinates and then to equatorial coordinates. Adding the *ayanāṃśa* to a sidereal ecliptic longitude yields its equivalent tropical ecliptic longitude, while tropical ecliptic latitude equals sidereal ecliptic latitude.

Both tropical ecliptic longitude and right ascension are measured from the March equinox point. Going from tropical ecliptic coordinates to equatorial coordinates is a conversion from one system of spherical coordinates to another. Consider a point of the celestial sphere that has tropical ecliptic longitude λ and ecliptic latitude β. Its right ascension RA and declination δ satisfy the equations

$$\cos\delta \times \cos(RA) = \cos\beta \times \cos\lambda \,,$$

$$\cos\delta \times \sin(RA) = \cos\varepsilon \times \cos\beta \times \sin\lambda - \sin\varepsilon \times \sin\beta \,,$$

$$\sin\delta = \sin\varepsilon \times \cos\beta \times \sin\lambda + \cos\varepsilon \times \sin\beta \,,$$

where the **obliquity** ε is the angle between the ecliptic plane and the celestial equatorial plane (which is the same as Earth's equatorial plane).

The obliquity is a slowly varying angle for which we will be using the approximation

$$\varepsilon \approx 23° \, 26' \, 21.406'' - 46.836769'' \times T \,,$$

where T is the signed number of Julian centuries since the epoch J2000.0. A **Julian year** is defined as exactly 365.25 days of 86400 seconds each. The epoch J2000.0 is a particular instant of time that is Saturday, 01 January 2000 at approximately 12:00 UTC. Note that T is positive for dates after the epoch and negative for dates before the epoch.

We find that

$$\delta = \arcsin(\sin\varepsilon \times \cos\beta \times \sin\lambda + \cos\varepsilon \times \sin\beta) \,.$$

On defining the **equinoctial distance**

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$$ED := \arccos\left(\frac{\cos\beta \times \cos\lambda}{\cos\delta}\right),$$

we get

$$RA = \begin{cases} ED & \text{for } \lambda < 180° \\ 360° - ED & \text{for } \lambda > 180° \end{cases}.$$

Note that equinoctial distance is angular distance measured along the equator, going from 0° to 180° as we go eastward or westward from the March equinox point.

TABLE 1.1: Ecliptic latitudes for aspect copies

Aspect Copy	θ_A	β_A/β_0
Duodecile	30°	$+\sqrt{3}/2$
Sextile	60°	$+1/2$
Square	90°	0

Aspect Copy	θ_A	β_A/β_0
Trine	120°	$-1/2$
Quincunx	150°	$-\sqrt{3}/2$
Opposition	180°	-1

In order to get the ecliptic latitude of an aspect copy, we will use the **Bianchini aspect circle**. On the celestial sphere, this great circle passes through the parent planet's location and intersects the ecliptic at the two points corresponding to the planet's square aspects. In this regard, we will take each square copy to lie on the ecliptic at an intersection point, and we will take the opposition copy to lie at the point that is opposite the parent planet's location. It follows that the ecliptic latitude of an aspect copy having signature angular separation θ_A is given by

$$\beta_A = \beta_0 \times \cos\theta_A$$

where β_0 is the ecliptic latitude of the parent planet. TABLE 1.1 presents pertinent results.

1.2 Direct and converse primary directions

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Earth's axial rotation gives rise to **primary motion**. From the point of view of an earthbound observer, primary motion is perceived as Earth remaining at rest while the surrounding celestial sphere and everything on it (including the zodiacal belt) rotate about Earth's line of poles. It is useful here to imagine two celestial spheres that occupy the same volume of space – the active sphere and the fixed sphere. The **active sphere** is the celestial sphere undergoing its usual axial rotation according to primary motion. The **fixed sphere** is the celestial sphere as it appeared at a specific time of interest, which could be a birth time or a solar-return time. Primary motion moves the active sphere across the stationary fixed sphere.

From the point of view of an earthbound observer, primary motion causes the zodiacal belt (with the planets attached to it) to rotate backward through fixed houses of the local sky. A **primary direction** is the process of primary motion directing a given point of the active sphere backward through the houses toward a given point of the fixed sphere.

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Each primary direction is associated with a predicted event. One of its two points is called the **significator**, and it indicates the area of life in which the predicted event will occur. The other point is called the **promissor**, and it indicates that which promises (that is, gives grounds for expecting) the predicted event. A primary direction is said to be **direct** if primary motion directs a promissor lying in the active sphere toward a significator lying in the fixed sphere. A primary direction is said to be **traditionally converse** if primary motion directs a significator lying in the active sphere toward a promissor lying in the fixed sphere. A primary direction is said to be **neo-converse** if reversed primary motion (which is a what-if notion) directs a promissor lying in the active sphere toward a significator lying in the fixed sphere.

A primary direction results in an **arc of direction**, which is the circular path along which primary motion has directed the active point (which lies in the active sphere) toward the fixed point (which lies in the fixed sphere). A primary direction is associated with a predicted event, and the angular length of the associated arc of direction is related to the time when the event is predicted to occur.

1.3 The proportional semi-arc formula

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The horizon and the meridian are great circles of the celestial sphere. The horizon (which contains the Ascendant and the Descendant) is the boundary between the upper sky (which contains the Midheaven) and the lower sky (which contains the Imum Coeli). Moreover, the meridian (which contains the Midheaven and the Imum Coeli) is the boundary between the eastern sky (which contains the Ascendant) and the western sky (which contains the Descendant).

A **quadrant-house system** uses the horizon and the meridian to divide the local sky into four quadrants: the lower eastern sky (which contains the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Houses), the lower western sky (which contains the 4th, 5th, and 6th Houses), the upper western sky (which contains the 7th, 8th, and 9th Houses), and the upper eastern sky (which contains the 10th, 11th, and 12th Houses). The varying angular sizes of these quadrants result in houses of unequal angular size. The **cusp** of a house is the boundary that marks the beginning of that house. In a quadrant-house system, the Ascendant lies in the 1st-House cusp, the Descendant lies in the 7th-House cusp, the Midheaven lies in the 10th-House cusp, and the Imum Coeli lies in the 4th-House cusp.

In applying the method of primary directions, we are working with an astrological chart that is cast for a specific time of interest, which could be a birth time or,a solar-return time. For the time of the chart, consider an active-sphere point A and a fixed-sphere point F that lie in the same quadrant. The active point lies zodiacally ahead of the fixed point, and so primary motion will direct the active point toward the fixed point.

The active and fixed points each have a **semi-arc** that extends backward house-wise from one quadrant boundary to the other. The semi-arc of the active point is the path that it follows as the active sphere undergoes primary motion. The semi-arc of the fixed point is the path that it would follow if the fixed sphere were allowed to undergo primary motion. Note that points A and F usually have different semi-arcs. Therefore, whenever we say that point A will move toward point

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F, we mean that point A will move along its own semi-arc and get closer to point F (which lies in its own semi-arc).

The angular length of a point's semi-arc is a non-negative quantity that depends on the point's declination δ and on the chart's geographical latitude Φ via the **ascensional difference**

$$AD = \arcsin(\tan\delta \times \tan\Phi) .$$

If the point lies in a quadrant of the chart's diurnal hemisphere, then it is part of a **diurnal semi-arc**. If the point lies in a quadrant of the chart's nocturnal hemisphere, then it is part of a **nocturnal semi-arc**. The angular length of a semi-arc is given by

$$SA = \begin{cases} 90° + AD & \text{for a diurnal semi-arc} \\ 90° - AD & \text{for a nocturnal semi-arc} . \end{cases}$$

Because AD is an arcsine value, its range is from $-90°$ to $+90°$. It follows that SA can never be negative.

Each semi-arc extends backward house-wise from one quadrant boundary to the other. If the beginning quadrant boundary is the eastern or western portion of the horizon, then each point lies along its own semi-arc at some angular distance HD away from the horizon. This **horizonal distance** is given by

$$HD = \begin{cases} (OA)_{Asc} - OA & \text{in the upper eastern sky} \\ (OD)_{Dsc} - OD & \text{in the lower western sky} , \end{cases}$$

where $OA = RA - AD$ is the **oblique ascension** and $OD = RA + AD$ is the **oblique descension**. Like right ascension RA, oblique ascension and oblique descension are increasing functions of ecliptic longitude. Because points A and F both lie zodiacally behind the horizon, their respective horizonal distances are nonnegative angular quantities.

If the beginning quadrant boundary is the upper or lower portion of the meridian, then each point lies along its own semi-arc at some angular distance MD away from the meridian. This **meridian distance** is given by

$$MD = \begin{cases} (RA)_{MC} - RA & \text{in the upper western sky} \\ (RA)_{IC} - RA & \text{in the lower eastern sky} . \end{cases}$$

Right ascension RA is an increasing function of ecliptic longitude. Because points A and F both lie zodiacally behind the meridian, their respective meridian distances are nonnegative angular quantities.

Let r be the point's **proportional location**, which is ratio of the point's angular distance (whether HD or MD) divided by its semi-arc's angular length SA. Note that r takes on values from 0 to 1. For the time of the chart, the active point lies zodiacally ahead of the fixed point, and so its proportional location is lesser. That is, we have $r_A < r_F$. As primary motion occurs, the active-point's proportional location increases. A **conjunction** occurs between points A and F whenever their proportional locations become equal. The arc of direction is the angle through which the active point must be moved (via primary motion) along its own semi-arc so that its proportional location goes from the chart value r_A to the conjunction value r_F. More specifically, we have

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$$\text{arc of direction} = (r_F - r_A) \times (SA)_A$$

for a primary direction in the quadrant of interest. We will refer to this expression as the **proportional semi-arc formula**.

1.4 Directing in the lower eastern sky

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In a suitable astrological chart, consider an active-sphere point A and a fixed-sphere point F that lie in the lower eastern sky (that is, the quadrant consisting of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Houses). The active point lies zodiacally ahead of the fixed point, and so primary motion will direct the active point toward the fixed point.

The active and fixed points each have a nocturnal semi-arc that extends from the lower meridian (which contains the Imum Coeli) to the eastern horizon (which contains the Ascendant). Each point's angular distance along its own nocturnal semi-arc is given by the its meridian distance MD from the lower meridian. The positive ratios

$$r_A = \frac{(MD)_A}{(SA)_A} = \frac{(RA)_{IC} - (RA)_A}{90° - (AD)_A}, \qquad r_F = \frac{(MD)_F}{(SA)_F} = \frac{(RA)_{IC} - (RA)_F}{90° - (AD)_F}$$

respectively give each point's proportional location along its own nocturnal semi-arc.

Let's now consider the special case of the fixed point being the Ascendant. Because the Ascendant lies at the end of its own semi-arc, we have

$$1 = r_{Asc} = \frac{(RA)_{IC} - (RA)_{Asc}}{90° - (AD)_{Asc}} \;\Rightarrow\; (RA)_{IC} - (RA)_{Asc} = 90° - (AD)_{Asc}$$

$$\Rightarrow\; (RA)_{IC} = (OA)_{Asc} + 90°\,.$$

From Section 1.3, the proportional semi-arc formula yields the expression

$$\text{arc of direction} = (r_{Asc} - r_A) \times (SA)_A = \left[1 - \frac{(RA)_{IC} - (RA)_A}{90° - (AD)_A}\right] \times [90° - (AD)_A]$$

$$= \left\{\frac{[90° - (AD)_A] - [(OA)_{Asc} + 90°] + (RA)_A}{90° - (AD)_A}\right\} \times [90° - (AD)_A]$$

$$= 90° - (AD)_A - (OA)_{Asc} - 90° + (RA)_A = [(RA)_A - (AD)_A] - (OA)_{Asc}\,,$$

and so

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OA)_A - (OA)_{Asc}$$

for a primary direction having the Ascendant as the fixed point.

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1.5 Directing in the upper western sky

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In a suitable astrological chart, consider an active-sphere point A and a fixed-sphere point F that lie in the upper western sky (that is, the quadrant consisting of the 7th, 8th, and 9th Houses). The active point lies zodiacally ahead of the fixed point, and so primary motion will direct the active point toward the fixed point.

The active and fixed points each have a diurnal semi-arc that extends from the upper meridian (which contains the Midheaven) to the lower horizon (which contains the Descendant). Each point's angular distance along its own diurnal semi-arc is given by its meridian distance MD from the upper meridian. The positive ratios

$$r_A = \frac{(MD)_A}{(SA)_A} = \frac{(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_A}{90° + (AD)_A}\,, \qquad r_F = \frac{(MD)_F}{(SA)_F} = \frac{(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_F}{90° + (AD)_F}$$

respectively give each point's proportional location along its own diurnal semi-arc.

Let's now consider the special case of the fixed point being the Descendant. Because the Descendant lies at the far endpoint of its own semi-arc, we have

$$1 = r_{Dsc} = \frac{(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_{Dsc}}{90° + (AD)_{Dsc}} \;\Rightarrow\; (RA)_{MC} - (RA)_{Dsc} = 90° + (AD)_{Dsc}$$

$$\Rightarrow\; (RA)_{MC} = (OD)_{Dsc} + 90°\,.$$

From Section 1.3, the proportional semi-arc formula yields the expression

$$\text{arc of direction} = (r_{Dsc} - r_A) \times (SA)_A = \left[1 - \frac{(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_A}{90° + (AD)_A}\right] \times [90° + (AD)_A]$$

$$= \left\{\frac{[90° + (AD)_A] - [(OD)_{Dsc} + 90°] + (RA)_A}{90° + (AD)_A}\right\} \times [90° + (AD)_A]$$

$$= 90° + (AD)_A - (OD)_{Dsc} - 90° + (RA)_A = [(RA)_A + (AD)_A] - (OD)_{Dsc}\,,$$

and so

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OD)_A - (OD)_{Dsc}$$

for a primary direction having the Descendant as the fixed point.

1.6 Directing in the upper eastern sky

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In a suitable astrological chart, consider an active-sphere point A and a fixed-sphere point F that lie in the upper eastern sky (that is, the quadrant consisting of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Houses). The active point lies zodiacally ahead of the fixed point, and so primary motion will direct the active point toward the fixed point.

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The active and fixed points each have a diurnal semi-arc that extends from the eastern horizon (which contains the Ascendant) to the upper meridian (which contains the Midheaven). Each point's angular distance along its own diurnal semi-arc is given by its horizonal distance HD from the eastern horizon. The positive ratios

$$r_A = \frac{(HD)_A}{(SA)_A} = \frac{(OA)_{Asc} - (OA)_A}{90° + (AD)_A}\,, \qquad r_F = \frac{(HD)_F}{(SA)_F} = \frac{(OA)_{Asc} - (OA)_F}{90° + (AD)_F}$$

respectively give each point's proportional location along its own diurnal semi-arc.

Let's now consider the special case of the fixed point being the Midheaven. Because the Midheaven lies at the far endpoint of its own semi-arc, we have

$$1 = r_{MC} = -\frac{(OA)_{MC} - (OA)_{Asc}}{90° + (AD)_{MC}} \;\Rightarrow\; (OA)_{MC} - (OA)_{Asc} = -(AD)_{MC} - 90°$$

$$\Rightarrow\; (OA)_{Asc} = (RA)_{MC} + 90°\,.$$

From Section 1.3, the proportional semi-arc formula yields the expression

$$\text{arc of direction} = (r_{MC} - r_A) \times (SA)_A = \left[1 - \frac{(OA)_{Asc} - (OA)_A}{90° + (AD)_A}\right] \times [90° + (AD)_A]$$

$$= \left\{\frac{[90° + (AD)_A] - [(RA)_{MC} + 90°] + (OA)_A}{90° + (AD)_A}\right\} \times [90° + (AD)_A]$$

$$= 90° - (RA)_{MC} - 90° + (AD)_A + (OA)_A = [(OA)_A + (AD)_A] - (RA)_{MC}\,,$$

and so

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_A - (RA)_{MC}$$

for a primary direction having the Midheaven as the fixed point.

1.7 Directing in the lower western sky

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In a suitable astrological chart, consider an active-sphere point A and a fixed-sphere point F that lie in the lower western sky (that is, the quadrant consisting of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Houses). The active point lies zodiacally ahead of the fixed point, and so primary motion will direct the active point toward the fixed point.

The active and fixed points each have a nocturnal semi-arc that extends from the lower horizon (which contains the Descendant) to the lower meridian (which contains the Imum Coeli). Each point's angular distance along its own nocturnal semi-arc is given by its horizonal distance HD from the lower horizon. The positive ratios

$$r_A = \frac{(HD)_A}{(SA)_A} = \frac{(OD)_{Dsc} - (OD)_A}{90° - (AD)_A}\,, \qquad r_F = \frac{(HD)_F}{(SA)_F} = \frac{(OD)_{Dsc} - (OD)_F}{90° - (AD)_F}$$

respectively give each point's proportional location along its own nocturnal semi-arc.

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Let's now consider the special case of the fixed point being the Imum Coeli. Because the Imum Coeli lies at the far endpoint of its own semi-arc, we have

$$1 = r_{IC} = -\frac{(OD)_{IC} - (OD)_{Dsc}}{90° - (AD)_{IC}} \;\Rightarrow\; (OD)_{IC} - (OD)_{Dsc} = (AD)_{IC} - 90°$$

$$\Rightarrow\; (OD)_{Dsc} = (RA)_{IC} + 90°\,.$$

From Section 1.3, the proportional semi-arc formula yields the expression

$$\text{arc of direction} = (r_{IC} - r_A) \times (SA)_A = \left[1 - \frac{(OD)_{Dsc} - (OD)_A}{90° - (AD)_A}\right] \times [90° - (AD)_A]$$

$$= \left\{\frac{[90° - (AD)_A] - [(RA)_{IC} + 90°] + (OD)_A}{90° - (AD)_A}\right\} \times [90° - (AD)_A]$$

$$= 90° - (AD)_A - (RA)_{IC} - 90° + (OD)_A = [(OD)_A - (AD)_A] - (RA)_{IC}\,,$$

and so

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_A - (RA)_{IC}$$

for a primary direction having the Imum Coeli as the fixed point.

1.8 Time-keys

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A primary direction is associated with a predicted event, and the angular length of the associated arc of direction is related to the time when the event is predicted to occur. In order to convert the angular length into the prediction time, we need a time-key. In this section, we will examine time-keys that pertain to natal and solar-return charts. Here are the pertinent hyperlinks:

1.8.1 The Ptolemy time-key
1.8.2 The Naibod time-key
1.8.3 The LR time-key

Let's move on!

Let's become familiar with some basics of time measurement. The **second** is the basic unit of time measurement. One **minute** is 60 seconds, and one **hour** is 60 minutes. A **sidereal day** is the time taken by Earth to complete a single rotation relative to the fixed stars, and it consists of approximately 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4.0905 seconds (which is about 1436.068175 minutes). A sidereal day is a few minutes short of a **mean solar day**, which is the time taken by Earth to complete a single rotation and to advance about one degree along its orbital path about Sun. A mean solar day is exactly 24 hours, and it is the basis of the 24-hour civil day.

A **sidereal year** is the time taken by Earth to complete its orbit about Sun relative to the fixed stars, and it consists of 365 mean solar days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.8 seconds (which is about 365.256363 mean solar days). A **mean tropical year** is the time taken by Earth to complete its

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annual cycle of seasons, and it consists of 365 mean solar days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 45.1 seconds (which is about 365.242189 mean solar days).

1.8.1 THE PTOLEMY TIME-KEY

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The Ptolemy time-key (named after the Hellenistic astrologer Claudius Ptolemy) is useful when applying the method of primary directions to a natal chart. Earth's axial rotation gives rise to primary motion. Earth takes one sidereal day (about 1436.068175 minutes) to rotate by 360° about its axis. As Earth makes its daily axial rotation, it rotates at an angular rate of about

$$\frac{360\ deg}{1436.068175\ min} \approx \frac{1\ deg}{3.98907826\ min},$$

and so it takes Earth about 3.98907826 minutes to longitudinally rotate by 01°.

The **Ptolemy time-key** is the notion that one degree of Earth's axial rotation corresponds to one tropical year of age. Therefore, according to the Ptolemy time-key, each degree of the arc of direction corresponds to one tropical year of age. Moreover, every addition of about 3.98907826 minutes to the birth time symbolically advances the natal chart by one tropical year of age.

1.8.2 THE NAIBOD TIME-KEY

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The Naibod time-key is useful when applying the method of primary directions to a natal chart. Earth's axial rotation gives rise to primary motion. From the point of view of an earthbound observer, Earth takes one mean tropical year (about 365.242189 mean solar days) to revolve by 360° about Sun. As Earth makes its yearly orbit, it moves at an angular rate of

$$\frac{360\ deg}{365.242189\ days} \approx \frac{0.985647362\ deg}{1\ day} \approx \frac{00°\ 59'\ 08.33050''}{1\ day}.$$

We may view Earth's yearly 360° orbit as a sequence of nearly 365.242189 steps, each step being about $0.985647362\ deg$.

Let's liken Earth's daily axial rotation to its yearly orbital motion about Sun. More specifically, let's view Earth's daily 360° axial rotation as a sequence of nearly 365.242189 steps, each step being about $0.985647362\ deg$. The **Naibod time-key** (named after the 16th-century German astrologer Valentine Naibod) is the notion that $0.985647362\ deg$ (or $00°\ 59'\ 08.33050''$) of Earth's axial rotation corresponds to one tropical year of age. Therefore, according to the Naibod time-key, each $0.985647362\ deg$ of the arc of direction corresponds to one tropical year of age. In this regard, we find that

$$\frac{1\ yr\ of\ age}{0.985647362\ deg} \approx \frac{1.01456164\ yrs\ of\ age}{1\ deg},$$

and so each degree of the arc of direction corresponds to about 1.01456164 tropical years of age.

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It takes Earth about 3.98907826 minutes to longitudinally rotate by 01°, and so

$$0.985647362\ deg \times \frac{3.98907826\ min}{1\ deg} \approx 3.93182447\ min$$

is the time taken by Earth to longitudinally rotate by about $0.985647362\ deg$ (or 00° 59′ 08.33050″). Therefore, according to the Naibod time-key, every addition of about 3.93182447 minutes to the birth time symbolically advances the natal chart by one tropical year of age.

1.8.3 THE SR TIME-KEY

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Primary motion is related to Earth's axial rotation, which has a time rate of

$$\frac{360\ deg}{1436.068175\ min} \approx \frac{1\ deg}{3.98907826\ min}.$$

Solar returns are related to Earth's orbital motion about Sun, which has a time rate of

$$\frac{360\ deg}{365.242189\ days} \approx \frac{1\ deg}{1.01456164\ days}.$$

The **SR time-key** is the notion that one degree of Earth's axial rotation corresponds to one degree of Earth's orbital motion. Therefore, according to the SR time-key, each degree of the arc of direction corresponds to about 1.01456164 mean solar days of age.

Every addition of about 3.98907826 minutes to the SR time symbolically advances the SR chart by about 1.01456164 mean solar days of age. We find that

$$\frac{3.98907826\ min}{1.01456164\ days\ of\ age} \approx \frac{3.93182447\ min}{1\ day\ of\ age},$$

and so every addition of about 3.93182447 minutes to the SR time symbolically advances the SR chart by one mean solar day of age.

1.9 Finding primary directions

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Regarding the Ptolemy and Naibod time-keys, we see that the native's life at A tropical years of age is revealed by what is happening astrologically when they are about $(4 \times A)$ minutes old. For example, the native's life at age 90 is revealed by an astrological chart that is cast for when the native is about 360 minutes old. If we take age 90 to be the human life span, then we can examine the native's entire life based on what is happening astrologically during the first 360 minutes (or 6 hours) after their birth.

Provided that **secondary motion** (that is, apparent movement along the zodiac) is negligible, we may view primary motion as causing the zodiacal belt (with the planets attached to it) to rotate backward through fixed houses of the local sky. During the 6-hour time period after birth, primary

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motion directs the planets into major aspects with the angles (that is, the Ascendant, the Descendant, the Midheaven, and the Imum Coeli). These major planet-to-angle aspects are primary directions.

We will limit our attention to primary directions involving major planet-to-angle aspects. As previously found in Section 1.8.2, according to the Naibod time-key, every addition of about 3.93182447 minutes to the birth time symbolically advances the natal chart by one tropical year of age. This fact gives rise to the following fast and easy method for looking for natal-related primary directions:

> **Technique #PD1:** In order to examine the native's life around A tropical years of age, cast symbolic charts for about $(3.93182447 \times A)$ minutes before and after the birth time. In these symbolic charts, look for major planet-to-angle aspects, taking the margin of inexactness to be about 01°. These major aspects are primary directions that each predict an event to occur in the native's life around A tropical years of age.

The primary directions that are shown in the pre-birth symbolic chart are neo-converse. The primary directions that are shown in the post-birth symbolic chart are direct. The essence of this fast and easy method is presented by astrologer Anthony Louis in his blog post *Fast and Easy Primary Directions* (20 July 2019).

As previously found in Section 1.8.3, every addition of about 3.93182447 minutes to the SR time symbolically advances the SR chart by one mean solar day of age. This fact gives rise to the following fast and easy method for looking for SR-related primary directions:

> **Technique #PD2:** In order to examine the native's life around D mean solar days after the SR date, cast symbolic charts for about $(3.93182447 \times D)$ minutes before and after the SR time. In these symbolic charts, look for major planet-to-angle aspects, taking the margin of inexactness to be about 01°. These major aspects are primary directions that each predict an event to occur in the native's life around D days after the SR date.

The primary directions that are shown in the pre-SR symbolic chart are neo-converse. The primary directions that are shown in the post-SR symbolic chart are direct.

The accuracy of Techniques #PD1 and #PD2 depends on having negligible secondary motion. Moon moves at an average longitudinal speed of

$$13^\circ\, 10'35''\text{per day} \approx \frac{13.1763889\ deg}{24\ hr}$$

as it undergoes secondary motion along the celestial sphere. Therefore, during a 6-hour time period, Moon moves longitudinally by

$$\frac{13.1763889\ deg}{24\ hr} \times 6\ hr \approx 3.29409723\ deg \approx 03^\circ\, 17'\, 39'' ,$$

which is significant secondary motion. Therefore, we do not expect our techniques to work very well for Moon for a 6-hour real-time period after the chart time.

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Mercury is the fastest of the remaining planets. Mercury moves at an average longitudinal speed of

$$01^\circ\,23'\,00''\text{ per day} \approx \frac{1.38333333\ deg}{24\ hr}$$

as it undergoes secondary motion along the celestial sphere. Therefore, during a 6-hour time period, Mercury moves longitudinally by

$$\frac{1.38333333\ deg}{24\ hr} \times 6\ hr \approx 0.345833333\ deg \approx 00^\circ\,20'\,45'',$$

which is about one third of a degree. On taking this amount to be negligible, our techniques work very well for each planet (other than Moon) for a 6-hour real-time period after the chart time.

For Technique #PD2, a 6-hour real-time period corresponds to

$$D \approx \frac{360\ min}{3.93182447\ min/(days\ of\ age)} \approx 91.5605472\ days\ of\ age$$

of symbolic time, which is about 3 months. Note that one quarter of a tropical year is

$$\frac{365.242189\ days}{4} \approx 91.3105473\ days,$$

and so Technique #PD2 is valid if the value of D lies in the first quarter of the SR year. For greater values of D, we may adapt Technique #PD2 for use with an SR-related chart that is cast for a suitable quarter of the SR year. For values of D lying in the second quarter of the SR year, we would use an SRQ2 chart, which is cast for when Sun makes a dexter square to its natal location. For values of D lying in the third quarter of the SR year, we would use an SRQ3 chart, which is cast for when Sun makes an opposition to its natal location. For values of D lying in the fourth quarter of the SR year, we would use an SRQ4 chart, which is cast for when Sun makes a sinister square to its natal location.

IMPORTANT COMMENTS: Techniques #PD1 and #PD2 are tools that enable us to cast astrological charts that help us to visually find primary directions involving major planet-to-angle aspects. These techniques work well whenever secondary motion is negligible.

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2. MY GREAT SPIRITUAL EVENT

2.1 Introduction

[Back to TOC]

The astrological charts in this book are based on data provided by the websites Astrodienst (https://www.astro.com/horoscope) and Astro-Seek.com (https://www.astro-seek.com).

In this book, we will be using the tropical zodiac, Porphyry houses primarily, and whole-sign houses secondarily. As a quadrant-house system, the **Porphyry house system** uses the horizon and the meridian to divide the sky into four quadrants, each containing three houses. Moreover, the three Porphyry houses within a given quadrant are equal in angular expanse. The **whole-sign house system** is an ecliptic-based house system in which each house is tied to a single sign.

Regarding the Porphyry house system, we will be using the denotation 'PH*n*' to mean 'Porphyry House *n*' and the denotation 'PC*n*' to refer to its cusp. Note that PC1 contains the Ascendant, PC4 contains the Imum Coeli, PC7 contains the Descendant, and PC10 contains the Midheaven. The even-numbered, nonangular house cusps (that is, PC2, PC6, PC8, and PC12) have the same sign degree. Moreover, the odd-numbered, nonangular house cusps (that is, PC3, PC5, PC9, and PC11) have the same sign degree.

Regarding the whole-sign house system, we will be using the denotation 'WS*n*' to mean 'whole-sign House *n*'. In the whole-sign house system, WS1 is tied to the **rising sign** (that is, the sign of the Ascendant), WS7 is tied to the sign of the Descendant, but WS10 and WS4 are not always tied respectively to the signs of the Midheaven and the Imum Coeli.

2.2 Natal-related primary directions

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In May 1997, I went to Nigeria in order to get initiated into *Ifá*, which is a traditional African system of spiritual cultivation. The prominent day of my initiation period was Thursday, 22 May 1997. In this section, we will use Technique #PD1 (of Section 1.9) together with hindsight in order to see how my spiritual initiation shows up astrologically with respect to my natal chart (FIGURE 2.2a).

By Thursday, 22 May 1997 (the prominent initiation date), I had lived through 11 leap days (namely, those of 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992, and 1996). It follows that during my initiation period, my tropical age was about

$$\frac{[(11 \times 366) + (31 \times 365) + 23 + 30 + 22]\ days}{365.242189\ days/yr} \approx 42.2076104\ yrs\ .$$

On applying Technique #PD1 for $A \approx 42.2076104$, we get

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$$(3.93182447 \times A)\ min \approx 165.952915\ min \approx 2\ hr + 45\ min + 57\ sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the natal chart (FIGURE 2.2a).

FIGURE 2.2a: My natal chart

Ma 07:11 (PC12) 21:22 WS12 TA	(PC11) 13:08 JDSC 19:53 WS11 AR	(PC10) 04:53 Su 17:21 WS10 PI	Ve 04:28 (PC9) 13:08 Me 20:02 WS9 AQ	(PC8) 21:22 WS8 CP
(PC1) 29:37 WS1 GE	**Aakhut Em Bak** Natal Chart (Tropical Zodiac) Tuesday, 08 MAR 1955 at 11:15 CST Chicago, IL (41° 51′ N; 87° 39′ W)			(PC7) 29:37 WS7 SA
Ju 19:59 R (PC2) 21:22 WS2 CN	(PC3) 13:08 WS3 LE	(PC4) 04:53 Mo 18:08 WS4 VI	(PC5) 13:08 WS5 LI	Sa 21:07 R (PC6) 21:22 WS6 SC

FIGURE 2.2b: Post-birth symbolic chart

Ju 19:59 R WS12 CN	(PC12) 29:24 WS11 GE	Ma 07:15 (PC11) 24:38 WS10 TA	(PC10) 19:51 WS9 AR	Su 17:28 (PC9) 24:38 WS8 PI
(PC1) 04:11 (PC2) 29:24 WS1 LE	**Aakhut Em Bak** (Tropical) Post-Birth Symbolic Chart Tuesday, 08 MAR 1955 at 14:00:57 CST Chicago, IL (41° 51′ N; 87° 39′ W)			(PC7) 04:11 Ve 04:36 Me 20:08 (PC8) 29:24 WS7 AQ
Mo 19:38 (PC3) 24:38 WS2 VI	(PC4) 19:51 WS3 LI	Sa 21:07 R (PC5) 24:38 WS4 SC	(PC6) 29:24 WS5 SA	WS6 CP

For the pre-birth symbolic chart, we subtract the chart-change term (2 hours, 45 minutes, and 57 seconds) from my birth time (Tuesday, 08 March 1955 at 11:15 am, CST), thereby getting 08:29:03

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am, CST on the birth date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find nothing.

For the post-birth symbolic chart (FIGURE 2.2b), we add the chart-change term (2 hours, 45 minutes, and 57 seconds) to my birth time (Tuesday, 08 March 1955 at 11:15 am, CST), thereby getting 02:00:57 pm, CST on the birth date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find a Mercury-PC10 sextile, a Venus-PC7 conjunction, and a Jupiter-PC10 square. These aspects are direct primary directions.

Regarding the direct primary directions, we will limit our attention to the Jupiter-PC10 square. Let's interpret this primary direction with regard to the natal chart and the post-birth symbolic chart. For natal Jupiter (in FIGURE 2.2a), we find the following:

> **[Natal] Jupiter in PH1:** Jupiter is the lord of PH7 (partnerships) and PH10 (achieving something significant; gaining prestige), and it is the natural representative of noble-minded action, high social position, and religion/spirituality. Jupiter lies in the intersection of PH1 (the native's well-being) and Cancer WS2 (supportive persons or things). At her best, feminine Cancer safeguards those who are near and dear. In light of the foregoing, Jupiter refers to me as partnering with others in order to safeguard those who are near and dear.

For post-birth Jupiter (in FIGURE 2.2b), we find the following:

> **[Post-birth] Jupiter in PH12:** Jupiter is the lord of PH6 (being of service to others) and PH9 (spiritual know-how), and it is the natural representative of noble-minded action, high social position, and religion/spirituality. Jupiter lies in the intersection of PH12 and Cancer WS12, both houses referring to trying situations. At her best, feminine Cancer safeguards those who are near and dear. In light of the foregoing, Jupiter refers to me as undergoing trying situations in order to be of spiritual service to others.

PC10 refers to achieving something significant and to gaining prestige. The square aspect calls for me to bring the agenda of PC10 into line with the agenda of Jupiter. The direct Jupiter-PC10 square (in FIGURE 2.2b) refers to my *Ifá* initiation as being a spiritual trial that calls for me to bring my efforts into line with spiritual directives.

Let's use Technique #PD1 to get a prediction date. The direct Jupiter-PC10 square is a conjunction between Jupiter's dexter-square copy (JDSC) and the Midheaven (in PC10). Let's examine this conjunction in the absence of secondary motion. JDSC's natal ecliptic longitude is 19° 59′ 17″. The Midheaven's ecliptic longitude takes on this value at about 02:01:26 pm, CST on my birth date. From 11:15 am, CST (my birth moment) to 02:01:26 pm, CST (the conjunction moment), the chart-time difference is

$$\text{elapsed time} = 2\ hr + 46\ min + 26\ sec \approx 166.433333\ min\ .$$

On making use of Technique #PD1, this chart-time difference corresponds to an age difference of

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$$\text{elapsed age} \approx \frac{1\ yr\ of\ age}{3.93182447\ min} \times 166.433333\ min \approx 42.32980\ yrs$$

$$= 42\ yrs + \left(0.32980\ yr \times \frac{365.242189\ days}{1\ yr}\right) \approx 42\ yrs + 120.45687\ days\ .$$

Therefore, according to Technique #PD1, the direct Jupiter-PC10 square predicts an event to occur about 120 days after Saturday, 08 March 1997 (my 42nd birthday), which is on Sunday, 06 July 1997 (Day 187 of 1997). This prediction date is 45 days after Thursday, 22 May 1997 (Day 142 of 1997; my prominent initiation day).

2.3 The direct Jupiter-PC10 square

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In Section 2.2, we found that my spiritual initiation shows up astrologically as the natal-related Jupiter-PC10 square. The Jupiter-PC10 square is a direct primary direction in which Jupiter's dexter-square copy (JDSC) is the active promissor and the Midheaven (in PC10) is the fixed significator.

In the natal chart (FIGURE 2.2a), both JDSC and the Midheaven lie in the upper eastern sky. From Section 1.6, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_P - (RA)_{MC}\ ,$$

where the subscript P refers to the promissor. Here are hyperlinks that pertain to calculating the arc of direction:

2.3.1 Calculating the obliquity
2.3.2 Dealing with the promissor
2.3.3 Dealing with the significator
2.3.4 Getting the prediction date

Let's move on!

2.3.1 CALCULATING THE OBLIQUITY

[Back to Section 2.3]

Let's calculate the pertinent obliquity value. Between my birth time (Tuesday, 08 March 1955 at 11:15 CST, or 17:15 UTC) and the epoch J2000.0 (Saturday, 01 January 2000 at approximately 12:00 UTC), the elapsed time in Julian years is approximately

$$\frac{\left[(11 \times 366) + (34 \times 365) - \left(30 + 28 + 8 + \frac{5.25}{24}\right)\right] days}{365.25\ days/yr} \approx 44.8180185\ yrs\ ,$$

and so the signed number of Julian centuries since the epoch J2000.0 is

$$T \approx -\frac{44.8180185\ yrs}{100\ yrs} = -0.448180185\ .$$

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On making use of the obliquity formula in Section 1.1, we get

$$\varepsilon \approx 23° 26' 21.406'' - 46.836769'' \times (-0.448180185)$$
$$\approx 23° 26' 21.406'' + 20.9913118'' = 23° 26' 42.3973118'' \approx 23.44511° .$$

Note that T is positive for dates after the epoch and negative for dates before the epoch.

2.3.2 DEALING WITH THE PROMISSOR

[Back to Section 2.3]

Let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with Jupiter's dexter-square copy (JDSC). In the natal chart (FIGURE 2.2a), Jupiter is at Cancer 19° 59′ 17″ with an ecliptic latitude of $+00° 28' 59''$. JDSC is at Aries 19° 59′ 17″ with a Bianchini ecliptic latitude of $(+00° 28' 59'') \times \cos 90° = 0°$. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_P = 0° + 19° 59' 17'' = 19° 59' 17'' \approx 19.98806° , \qquad \beta_P = 0° .$$

We find that JDSC's declination is

$$\delta_P = \arcsin(\sin \varepsilon \times \cos \beta_P \times \sin \lambda_P + \cos \varepsilon \times \sin \beta_P)$$
$$\approx \arcsin(\sin 23.44511° \times \cos 0° \times \sin 19.98806° + \cos 23.44511° \times \sin 0°)$$
$$\approx +7.81655° .$$

The equinoctial distance here is

$$(ED)_P = \arccos\left(\frac{\cos \beta_P \times \cos \lambda_P}{\cos \delta_P}\right) \approx \arccos\left[\frac{\cos 0° \times \cos 19.98806°}{\cos(+7.81655°)}\right]$$
$$\approx 18.45411° .$$

Because $\lambda_P < 180°$, we get $(RA)_P = (ED)_P \approx 18.45411°$ as JDSC's right ascension.

2.3.3 DEALING WITH THE SIGNIFICATOR

[Back to Section 2.3]

Let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with the Midheaven. In the natal chart (FIGURE 2.2a), the Midheaven is at Pisces 04° 53′ 20″ with an ecliptic latitude of 0° exactly. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_{MC} = 330° + 04° 53' 20'' = 334° 53' 20'' \approx 334.88889° , \qquad \beta_{MC} = 0° .$$

We find that the Midheaven's declination is

$$\delta_{MC} = \arcsin(\sin \varepsilon \times \cos \beta_{MC} \times \sin \lambda_{MC} + \cos \varepsilon \times \sin \beta_{MC})$$
$$\approx \arcsin(\sin 23.44511° \times \cos 0° \times \sin 334.88889° + \cos 23.44511° \times \sin 0°)$$
$$\approx -9.72074° .$$

The equinoctial distance here is

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$$(ED)_{MC} = \arccos\left(\frac{\cos\beta_{MC} \times \cos\lambda_{MC}}{\cos\delta_{MC}}\right) \approx \arccos\left[\frac{\cos 0° \times \cos 334.88889°}{\cos(-9.72074°)}\right]$$
$$\approx 23.26664° .$$

Because $\lambda_{MC} > 180°$, we get $(RA)_{MC} = 360° - (ED)_{MC} \approx 336.73336°$ as the Midheaven's right ascension.

2.3.4 GETTING THE PREDICTION DATE
[Back to Section 2.3]

For the direct Jupiter-PC10 square, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_P - (RA)_{MC} \approx 18.45411° - 336.73336° = -318.27925°$$
$$\equiv -318.27925° + 360° = 41.72075° .$$

According to the Naibod time-key, this arc indicates

$$41.72075\ deg \times \frac{1.01456164\ yrs\ of\ age}{1\ deg} \approx 42.32827\ yrs\ of\ age$$
$$= 42\ yrs + \left(0.32827\ yr \times \frac{365.242189\ days}{1\ yr}\right) \approx 42\ yrs + 119.89805\ days ,$$

and so the direct Jupiter-PC10 square predicts an event to occur about 120 days after Saturday, 08 March 1997 (my 42nd birthday), which is on Sunday, 06 July 1997 (Day 187 of 1997). This prediction date is 45 days after Thursday, 22 May 1997 (Day 142 of 1997; my prominent initiation day).

Our calculation of the arc of direction has been performed **in mundo**, which means that we have taken ecliptic latitude into account. Some astrologers perform this calculation **in zodaico**, which means that they don't take ecliptic latitude into account. Ignoring ecliptic latitude amounts to taking all β-values to be 0°. On performing in-zodiaco calculations here, we get the corresponding in-mundo results because we truly have $\beta_P = \beta_{MC} = 0°$.

Regarding the direct Jupiter-PC10 square, we have used three ways to get an associated prediction date. Firstly, in Section 2.2, we used Technique #PD1 to get a prediction date of Sunday, 06 July 1997. Secondly, in this section, we used in-mundo calculations to get a prediction date of Sunday, 06 July 1997. Thirdly, in this section, we used in-zodiaco calculations to get a prediction date of Sunday, 06 July 1997. Our three ways of calculation have yielded the same prediction date.

2.4 SR-related primary directions
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Having found a natal-related primary direction referring to my spiritual initiation, it is now legitimate to look for a pertinent SR-related primary direction. In this section, we will use

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Technique #PD2 (of Section 1.9) together with hindsight in order to see how my spiritual initiation shows up astrologically with respect to my 1997 solar-return chart.

FIGURE 2.4a: My 1997 SR chart

(PC12) 21:39 WS12 CN	(PC11) 19:07 WS11 GE	(PC10) 16:35 WS10 TA	Sa 07:23 (PC9) 19:07 WS9 AR	Mo 01:07 Ve 10:54 Me 13:58 Su 17:21 WS8 PI
(PC1) 24:11 WS1 LE	**Aakhut Em Bak** Solar-Return Chart for Age 42 (Tropical) Friday, 07 MAR 1997 at 15:44:30 CST Chicago, IL (41° 51′ N; 87° 39′ W)			Ju 10:17 (PC7) 24:11 WS7 AQ
(PC2) 21:39 WS2 VI	Ma 00:19 R (PC3) 19:07 WS3 LI	(PC4) 16:35 WS4 SC	(PC5) 19:07 WS5 SA	(PC6) 21:39 WS6 CP

FIGURE 2.4b: Pre-SR symbolic chart

(PC12) 13:59 WS12 TA	Sa 07:22 (PC11) 05:29 WS11 AR	Ve 10:39 Me 13:35 Su 17:09 WS10 PI	(PC9) 05:29 Ju 10:14 (PC10) 26:59 Mo 27:59 WS9 AQ	(PC8) 13:59 WS8 CP
(PC1) 22:28 WS1 GE	**Aakhut Em Bak** Pre-SR Symbolic Chart (Tropical) Friday, 07 MAR 1997 at 10:45:41 CST Chicago, IL (41° 51′ N; 87° 39′ W)			(PC7) 22:28 WS7 SA
(PC2) 13:59 WS2 CN	(PC3) 05:29 (PC4) 26:59 WS3 LE	WS4 VI	Ma 00:24 R (PC5) 05:29 WS5 LI	(PC6) 13:59 WS6 SC

On Saturday, 08 March 1997, I reached age 42. Sun reached its natal ecliptic longitude (347° 21′ 51″) on Friday, 07 March 1997 at 03:44:30 pm, CST (the SR time). FIGURE 2.4a presents my 1997

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SR chart. From the SR date to Thursday, 22 May 1997 (the prominent initiation date), there are 76 mean solar days. On applying Technique #PD2 for $D = 76$, we get

$$(3.93182447 \times D)\ min \approx 298.818660\ min \approx 4\ hr + 58\ min + 49\ sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the SR chart (FIGURE 2.4a).

For the pre-SR symbolic chart (FIGURE 2.4b), we subtract the chart-change term (4 hours, 58 minutes, and 49 seconds) from the SR time (Friday, 07 March 1997 at 03:44:30 pm, CST), thereby getting 10:45:41 am, CST on the SR date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find a Moon-PC10 conjunction. This aspect is a neo-converse primary direction.

For the post-SR symbolic chart, we add the chart-change term (4 hours, 58 minutes, and 49 seconds) to the SR time (Friday, 07 March 1997 at 03:44:30 pm, CST), thereby getting 08:43:19 pm, CST on the SR date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find nothing.

Let's interpret the neo-converse Moon-PC10 conjunction with regard to the SR chart and the pre-SR symbolic chart. For SR Moon (in FIGURE 2.4a), we find the following:

> **[SR] Moon in PH7:** Moon is the lord of PH12 (trying situations), and it is the natural representative of nurturers and stages of change. Moon lies in the intersection of PH7 (partnerships) and Pisces WS8 (an ending that facilitates transformation). At her best, feminine Pisces is resilient and shows kindly concern for others. In light of the foregoing, Moon refers to me as partnering with others in order to bring forth helpful transformation.

For pre-SR Moon (in FIGURE 2.4b), we find the following:

> **[Pre-SR] Moon in PH9:** Moon is the lord of PH2 (supportive persons or things), and it is the natural representative of nurturers and stages of change. Moon lies in the intersection of PH9 and Aquarius WS9, both houses referring to spiritual know-how. At his best, masculine Aquarius is unselfish and makes improvements for the common good. In light of the foregoing, Moon refers to me as using spiritual know-how to further the common good.

PC10 refers to achieving something significant and to gaining prestige. The conjunction aspect calls for Moon to be helpful to PC10. The neo-converse Moon-PC10 conjunction (in FIGURE 2.4b) refers to my *Ifá* initiation as being a transformative spiritual trial that enables me to better help myself and others.

Let's use Technique #PD2 to get a prediction date. The neo-converse Moon-PC10 conjunction is a conjunction between Moon and the Midheaven (in PC10). Let's examine this conjunction in the absence of secondary motion. Moon's SR ecliptic longitude is 331° 07′ 58″. The Midheaven's ecliptic longitude takes on this value at about 11:01:29 am, CST on the SR date. From 11:01:29 am, CST (the conjunction moment) to 03:44:30 pm, CST (the SR moment), the chart-time difference is

$$\text{elapsed time} = 4\ hr + 43\ min + 01\ sec \approx 283.016667\ min\ .$$

On making use of Technique #PD2, this chart-time difference corresponds to an age difference of

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$$\text{elapsed age} \approx \frac{1\ day\ of\ age}{3.93182447\ min} \times 283.016667\ min \approx 71.98100\ days\ .$$

Therefore, according to Technique #PD2, the neo-converse Moon-PC10 conjunction predicts an event to occur about 72 days after Friday, 07 March 1997 (the SR date), which is on Sunday, 18 May 1997 (Day 138 of 1997). This prediction date is 4 days before Thursday, 22 May 1997 (Day 142 of 1997; my prominent initiation day).

2.5 The converse Moon-PC10 conjunction

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In Section 2.4, we found that my spiritual initiation shows up astrologically as the SR-related Moon-PC10 conjunction. The Moon-PC10 conjunction is a converse primary direction in which Moon is the promissor and the Midheaven (in PC10) is the significator.

In the SR chart (FIGURE 2.4a), both Moon and the Midheaven lie in the upper western sky. If we take the Moon-PC10 conjunction to be traditionally converse, then the Midheaven is the active significator and Saturn is the fixed promissor. From Sections 1.3 and 1.5, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (r_P - r_{MC}) \times (SA)_{MC}$$

where $(SA)_{MC} = 90° + (AD)_{MC}$ and

$$r_P = \frac{(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_P}{90° + (AD)_P}\ , \qquad r_{MC} = \frac{(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_{MC}}{90° + (AD)_{MC}} = 0\ .$$

It follows that

$$\text{arc of direction} = [(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_P] \times \frac{90° + (AD)_{MC}}{90° + (AD)_P}\ .$$

Note that the subscript P refers to the promissor.

If we take the Moon-PC10 conjunction to be neo-converse, then we look at the what-if situation of reversed primary motion directing an active promissor (Saturn) toward a fixed significator (the Midheaven). In this what-if situation, the arc of direction extends from Saturn toward the Midheaven, and its angular length is the meridian distance $(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_P$. That is, we have

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_{MC} - (RA)_P\ ,$$

where the subscript P refers to the promissor.

Here are hyperlinks that pertain to calculating the arc of direction:

2.5.1 Calculating the obliquity
2.5.2 Dealing with the promissor
2.5.3 Dealing with the significator
2.5.4 Getting the prediction date

Let's move on!

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2.5.1 CALCULATING THE OBLIQUITY

[Back to Section 2.5]

Let's calculate the pertinent obliquity value. Between the SR time (Friday, 07 March 1997 at 15:44:30 CST, or 21:44:30 UTC) and the epoch J2000.0 (Saturday, 01 January 2000 at approximately 12:00 UTC), the elapsed time in Julian years is approximately

$$\frac{\left[3 \times 365 - \left(30 + 28 + 7 + \frac{9.75}{24}\right)\right] days}{365.25\ days/yr} \approx 2.81887406\ yrs\ ,$$

and so the signed number of Julian centuries since the epoch J2000.0 is

$$T \approx -\frac{2.81887406\ yrs}{100\ yrs} = -0.281887406\ .$$

On making use of the obliquity formula in Section 1.1, we get

$$\varepsilon \approx 23^\circ\ 26'\ 21.406'' - 46.836769'' \times (-0.281887406)$$

$$\approx 23^\circ\ 26'\ 21.406'' + 13.2026953'' = 23^\circ\ 26'\ 34.6086953'' \approx 23.44295^\circ\ .$$

Note that T is positive for dates after the epoch and negative for dates before the epoch.

2.5.2 DEALING WITH THE PROMISSOR

[Back to Section 2.5]

Let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with Moon. In the SR chart (FIGURE 2.4a), Moon is at Pisces 01° 07′ 58″ with an ecliptic latitude of +02° 27′ 11″. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_P = 330^\circ + 01^\circ\ 07'\ 58'' = 331^\circ\ 07'\ 58'' \approx 331.13278^\circ\ ,$$

$$\beta_P = +02^\circ\ 27'\ 11'' \approx +2.45306^\circ\ .$$

We find that Moon's declination is

$$\delta_P = \arcsin(\sin\varepsilon \times \cos\beta_P \times \sin\lambda_P + \cos\varepsilon \times \sin\beta_P)$$

$$\approx \arcsin[\sin 23.44295^\circ \times \cos(+2.45306^\circ) \times \sin 331.13278^\circ$$

$$+ \cos 23.44295^\circ \times \sin(+2.45306^\circ)]$$

$$\approx -8.77901^\circ\ .$$

The equinoctial distance here is

$$(ED)_P = \arccos\left(\frac{\cos\beta_P \times \cos\lambda_P}{\cos\delta_P}\right) \approx \arccos\left[\frac{\cos(+2.45306^\circ) \times \cos 331.13278^\circ}{\cos(-8.77901^\circ)}\right]$$

$$\approx 27.71026^\circ\ .$$

Because $\lambda_P > 180^\circ$, we get $(RA)_P = 360^\circ - (ED)_P \approx 332.28974^\circ$ as Moon's right ascension.

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My geographic latitude of birth is $\Phi = 41° 51' N = +41.85°$. We find that

$$(AD)_P = \arcsin(\tan\delta_P \times \tan\Phi) \approx \arcsin[\tan(-8.77901°) \times \tan(+41.85°)]$$
$$\approx -7.95075°$$

is Moon's ascensional difference.

2.5.3 DEALING WITH THE SIGNIFICATOR

[Back to Section 2.5]

Let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with the Midheaven. In the SR chart (FIGURE 2.4a), the Midheaven is at Taurus 16° 35′ 07″ with an ecliptic latitude of 0° exactly. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_{MC} = 30° + 16° 35' 07'' = 46° 35' 07'' \approx 46.58528°, \qquad \beta_{MC} = 0°.$$

We find that the Midheaven's declination is

$$\delta_{MC} = \arcsin(\sin\varepsilon \times \cos\beta_{MC} \times \sin\lambda_{MC} + \cos\varepsilon \times \sin\beta_{MC})$$
$$\approx \arcsin(\sin 23.44295° \times \cos 0° \times \sin 46.58528° + \cos 23.44295° \times \sin 0°)$$
$$\approx +16.79733°.$$

The equinoctial distance here is

$$(ED)_{MC} = \arccos\left(\frac{\cos\beta_{MC} \times \cos\lambda_{MC}}{\cos\delta_{MC}}\right) \approx \arccos\left[\frac{\cos 0° \times \cos 46.58528°}{\cos(+16.79733°)}\right]$$
$$\approx 44.11821°.$$

Because $\lambda_{MC} < 180°$, we get $(RA)_{MC} = (ED)_{MC} \approx 44.11821°$ as the Midheaven's right ascension.

My geographic latitude of birth is $\Phi = 41° 51' N = +41.85°$. We find that

$$(AD)_{MC} = \arcsin(\tan\delta_{MC} \times \tan\Phi) \approx \arcsin[\tan(+16.79733°) \times \tan(+41.85°)]$$
$$\approx 15.68656°$$

is the Midheaven's ascensional difference.

2.5.4 GETTING THE PREDICTION DATE

[Back to Section 2.5]

For the converse Moon-PC10 conjunction, we find that

$$(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_P \approx 44.11821° - 332.28974° = -288.17153°$$
$$\equiv -288.17153° + 360° = 71.82847°.$$

Note that this difference must be positive because the Midheaven is zodiacally ahead of Moon.

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If we take the Moon-PC10 conjunction to be traditionally converse, then

$$\text{arc of direction} = [(RA)_{MC} - (RA)_P] \times \frac{90° + (AD)_{MC}}{90° + (AD)_P}$$

$$\approx 71.82847° \times \frac{90° + 15.68656°}{90° + (-7.95075°)} \approx 92.52131° .$$

According to the SR time-key, this arc indicates

$$92.52131\ deg \times \frac{1.01456164\ days\ of\ age}{1\ deg} \approx 93.86857\ days\ of\ age ,$$

and so the traditionally converse Moon-PC10 conjunction predicts an event to occur about 94 days after Friday, 07 March 1997 (the SR date), which is on Monday, 09 June 1997 (Day 160 of 1997).

If we take the Moon-PC10 conjunction to be neo-converse, then

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_{MC} - (RA)_P \approx 71.82847° .$$

According to the SR time-key, this arc indicates

$$71.82847\ deg \times \frac{1.01456164\ days\ of\ age}{1\ deg} \approx 72.87441\ days\ of\ age ,$$

and so the neo-converse Moon-PC10 conjunction predicts an event to occur about 73 days after Friday, 07 March 1997 (the SR date), which is on Monday, 19 May 1997 (Day 139 of 1997). This prediction date is 3 days before Thursday, 22 May 1997 (Day 142 of 1997; my prominent initiation day).

On performing in-zodiaco calculations for Moon, we find that

$$\delta_P = \arcsin(\sin\varepsilon \times \sin\lambda_P) \approx -11.07348° ,$$

$$(ED)_P = \arccos\left(\frac{\cos\lambda_P}{\cos\delta_P}\right) \approx 26.82931° , \qquad (RA)_P = 360° - (ED)_P \approx 333.17069° ,$$

$$(AD)_P = \arcsin(\tan\delta_P \times \tan\Phi) \approx -10.09576° .$$

On performing in-zodiaco calculations for the Midheaven, we get the corresponding in-mundo results because we truly have $\beta_{MC} = 0°$. For the neo-converse Moon-PC10 conjunction, we get

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_{MC} - (RA)_P \approx 44.11821° - 333.17069°$$

$$\approx -289.05248° \equiv -289.05248° + 360° = 70.94752° .$$

According to the SR time-key, this arc indicates

$$70.94752\ deg \times \frac{1.01456164\ days\ of\ age}{1\ deg} \approx 71.98063\ days\ of\ age ,$$

and so the neo-converse Moon-PC10 conjunction predicts an event to occur about 72 days after Friday, 07 March 1997 (the SR date), which is on Sunday, 18 May 1997 (Day 138 of 1997). This

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prediction date is 4 days before Thursday, 22 May 1997 (Day 142 of 1997; my prominent initiation day).

Regarding the neo-converse Moon-PC10 conjunction, we have used three ways to get an associated prediction date. Firstly, in Section 2.4, we used Technique #PD2 to get a prediction date of Sunday, 18 May 1997. Secondly, in this section, we used in-mundo calculations to get a prediction date of Monday, 19 May 1997. Thirdly, in this section, we used in-zodiaco calculations to get a prediction date of Sunday, 18 May 1997. Our three ways of calculation have yielded close results. It is worth noting that Technique #PD2 and the in-zodiaco calculations have yielded the same prediction date.

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3. BIRTH-TIME RECTIFICATION

3.1 Finding some primary directions

[Back to TOC]

The verb 'rectify' means 'to make right'. **Birth-time rectification** is the process of adjusting the native's birth time so that suitable planetary patterns coincide with actual life events. In this regard, we will be taking 'suitable planetary patterns' to mean major planet-to-angle primary directions according to Technique #PD1 of Section 1.9.

FIGURE 3.1: King's natal chart again

(PC12) 08:36 WS12 AR	(PC11) 03:24 Ve 10:33 Mo 19:35 WS11 PI	Me 11:45 WS10 AQ	(PC9) 03:24 Su 25:08 (PC10) 28:12 WS9 CP	(PC8) 08:36 Sa 25:21 WS8 SA
Ju 01:10 (PC1) 13:48 WS1 TA	**Martin Luther King Jr.** Natal Chart (Tropical Zodiac) Tuesday, 15 JAN 1929 at 12:00 CST Atlanta, GA (33° 45′ N; 84° 23′ W)			(PC7) 13:48 WS7 SC
(PC2) 08:36 Ma 21:53 R WS2 GE	(PC3) 03:24 (PC4) 28:12 WS3 CN	WS4 LE	(PC5) 03:24 WS5 VI	(PC6) 08:36 WS6 LI

FIGURE 3.1 presents the natal chart of Martin Luther King Jr., who was a civil-rights leader who campaigned against racial injustice in America. In order to rectify King's birth time, we will consider three particular events in his life: Event #K1 (King's wedding day in 1953), Event #K2 (King's DC speech in 1963), and Event #K3 (King's passing in 1968). We will look for how these events show up astrologically via major planet-to-angle primary directions.

EVENT #K1 (King's wedding day in 1953)

On Thursday, 18 June 1953, Martin Luther King Jr. married Coretta Scott, who would later become a civil-rights leader in her own right. By this date, King had lived through 6 leap days (namely, those of 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, and 1952). It follows that on his wedding day, King's tropical age was about

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$$\frac{[(6 \times 366) + (18 \times 365) + 16 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 18]\ days}{365.242189\ days/yr} \approx 24.4221513\ yrs\ .$$

On applying Technique #PD1 for $A \approx 24.4221513$, we get

$$(3.93182447 \times A)\ min \approx 96.0236121\ min \approx 1.60039354\ hrs$$

$$\approx 1\ hr + 36\ min + 1\ sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the natal chart (FIGURE 4.1).

For the pre-birth symbolic chart, we subtract the chart-change term (1 hour, 36 minutes, and 1 second) from King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), thereby getting 10:23:59 CST on the birth date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find nothing.

For the post-birth symbolic chart, we add the chart-change term (1 hour, 36 minutes, and 1 second) to King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), thereby getting 13:36:01 CST on the birth date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find a Mercury-PC1 trine and a Mars-PC10 trine. These aspects are direct primary directions.

Regarding the direct primary directions, we will limit our attention to the Mars-PC10 trine. Mars is the lord of PH7 (marriage) and PH12 (trying situations), and it is the natural representative of energetic assertive action. Mars lies in the intersection of PH2 and Gemini WS2, both houses referring to supportive persons or things. Note that Gemini refers to twinness. PC10 refers to achieving something significant and to gaining prestige. The trine aspect calls for Mars to be helpful to PC10.

EVENT #K2 (King's DC speech in 1963)

On Wednesday, 28 August 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his famous "I Have A Dream" speech during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. By this date, King had lived through 8 leap days (namely, those of 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, and 1960). It follows that on the date of his speech, King's tropical age was about

$$\frac{[(8 \times 366) + (26 \times 365) + 16 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 28]\ days}{365.242189\ days/yr}$$

$$\approx 34.6153878\ yrs\ .$$

On applying Technique #PD1 for $A \approx 34.6153878$, we get

$$(3.93182447 \times A)\ min \approx 136.101629\ min \approx 2.26836048\ hrs$$

$$\approx 2\ hr + 16\ min + 6\ sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the natal chart (FIGURE 4.1).

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For the pre-birth symbolic chart, we subtract the chart-change term (2 hours, 16 minutes, and 6 seconds) from King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), thereby getting 09:43:54 CST on the birth date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find a Sun-PC7 trine. This aspect is a neo-converse primary direction.

Sun is the lord of Leo WS4 (a secure footing), and it is the natural representative of leaders and bosses. Sun lies in the intersection of PH9 and Capricorn WS9, both houses referring to spiritual know-how. PC7 refers to partnerships. The trine aspect calls for Sun to be helpful to PC7.

For the post-birth symbolic chart, we add the chart-change term (2 hours, 16 minutes, and 6 seconds) to King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), thereby getting 14:16:06 CST on the birth date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find a Moon-PC7 square and a Mars-PC1 conjunction. These aspects are direct primary directions.

Regarding the direct primary directions, we will limit our attention to the Mars-PC1 conjunction. Mars is the lord of PH7 (partnerships) and PH12 (trying situations), and it is the natural representative of energetic assertive action. Mars lies in the intersection of PH2 and Gemini WS2, both houses referring to supportive persons or things. PC1 refers to the native. The conjunction aspect calls for Mars to be helpful to PC1.

EVENT #K3 (King's passing in 1968)

By Thursday, 04 April 1968 (the date of King's passing), King had lived through 10 leap days (namely, those of 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, and 1968). It follows that on the date of his passing, King's tropical age was about

$$\frac{[(9 \times 366) + (30 \times 365) + 16 + 29 + 31 + 4]\ days}{365.242189\ days/yr} \approx 39.2178134\ yrs\ .$$

On applying Technique #PD1 for $A \approx 39.2178134$, we get

$$(3.93182447 \times A)\ min \approx 154.197558\ min \approx 2.56995930\ hrs$$

$$\approx 2\ hr + 34\ min + 12\ sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1a).

For the pre-birth symbolic chart, we subtract the chart-change term (2 hours, 34 minutes, and 12 seconds) from King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), thereby getting 09:25:48 CST on the birth date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find a Moon-PC1 conjunction and a Mars-PC4 conjunction. These aspects are neo-converse primary directions.

Regarding the neo-converse primary directions, we will limit our attention to the Mars-PC4 conjunction. Mars is the lord of PH7 (bodily death or bodily harm) and PH12 (hidden enemies),

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and it is the natural representative of hostile action. PC4 refers to being gravebound. The conjunction aspect refers to Mars as being helpful to PC4.

For the post-birth symbolic chart, we add the chart-change term (2 hours, 34 minutes, and 12 seconds) to King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), thereby getting 14:34:12 CST on the birth date. In this symbolic chart, we are looking for major planet-to-angle aspects having a margin of inexactness of about 01°. In this regard, we find a Saturn-PC7 conjunction. This aspect is a direct primary direction.

On a positive note, Saturn is the lord of PH9 (spiritual know-how) and PH10 (achieving something significant), and it is the natural representative of sober-minded action. Saturn lies in the intersection of PH8 and Sagittarius WS8, both houses referring to an ending that facilitates transformation. PC7 refers to partnerships. The conjunction aspect calls for Saturn to be helpful to PC7. The Saturn-PC7 conjunction refers to King as partnering with others in order to achieve something significant through transformative spiritual efforts.

On a negative note, Saturn is the natural representative of death. Saturn lies in the intersection of PH8 and Sagittarius WS8, both houses referring to bodily death. PC7 refers to bodily death or bodily harm. The conjunction aspect refers to Saturn as being helpful to PC7. On putting it all together, the Saturn-PC7 conjunction refers to King as being assassinated because of his transformative spiritual efforts.

3.2 Getting some data

[Back to TOC]

In this section, we will perform in-mundo calculations for the primary directions selected in Section 3.1. Here are the pertinent hyperlinks:

3.2.1 Event #K1 (The direct Mars-PC10 trine)
3.2.2 Event #K2 (The neo-converse Sun-PC7 trine)
3.2.3 Event #K2 (The direct Mars-PC1 conjunction)
3.2.4 Event #K3 (The neo-converse Mars-PC4 conjunction)
3.2.5 Event #K3 (The direct Saturn-PC7 conjunction)

Let's move on!

3.2.1 Event #K1 (The direct Mars-PC10 trine)

[Back to Section 3.2]

In Section 3.1, we found that Event #K1 (King's wedding in 1953) shows up astrologically as the natal-related Mars-PC10 trine. The Mars-PC10 trine is a direct primary direction in which Mars's dexter-trine copy (MDTC) is the active promissor and the Midheaven (in PC10) is the fixed significator.

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In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), both MDTC and the Midheaven lie in the upper eastern sky. From Section 1.6, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_P - (RA)_{MC} ,$$

where the subscript P refers to the promissor.

Firstly, let's calculate the pertinent obliquity value. Between King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST, or 18:00 UTC) and the epoch J2000.0 (Saturday, 01 January 2000 at approximately 12:00 UTC), the elapsed time in Julian years is approximately

$$\frac{\left[(17 \times 366) + (54 \times 365) - \left(14 + \frac{6}{24}\right)\right] days}{365.25\ days/yr} \approx 70.9589322\ yrs ,$$

and so the signed number of Julian centuries since the epoch J2000.0 is

$$T \approx -\frac{70.9589322\ yrs}{100\ yrs} = -0.709589322 .$$

On making use of the obliquity formula in Section 1.1, we get

$$\varepsilon \approx 23^\circ\, 26'\, 21.406'' - 46.836769'' \times (-0.709589322)$$

$$\approx 23^\circ\, 26'\, 21.406'' + 33.2348712'' = 23^\circ\, 26'\, 54.6408712'' \approx 23.44851^\circ .$$

Note that T is positive for dates after the epoch and negative for dates before the epoch.

Secondly, let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with Mars's dexter-trine copy (MDTC). In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), Mars is at Gemini $21^\circ\, 53'\, 50''$ with an ecliptic latitude of $+03^\circ\, 26'\, 17''$. MDTC is at Aquarius $21^\circ\, 53'\, 50''$ with a Bianchini ecliptic latitude of $(+03^\circ\, 26'\, 17'') \times \cos 120^\circ = -01^\circ\, 43'\, 8.5''$. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_P = 321^\circ\, 53'\, 50'' \approx 321.89722^\circ , \qquad \beta_P = -01^\circ\, 43'\, 8.5'' \approx -1.71903^\circ .$$

We find that

$$\delta_P \approx -15.84045^\circ , \qquad (ED)_P \approx 35.15486^\circ .$$

Because $\lambda_P > 180^\circ$, we get $(RA)_P = 360^\circ - (ED)_P \approx 324.84514^\circ$ as MDTC's right ascension.

Thirdly, let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with the Midheaven. In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), the Midheaven is at Capricorn $28^\circ\, 12'\, 25''$ with an ecliptic latitude of 0° exactly. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_{MC} = 298^\circ\, 12'\, 25'' \approx 298.20694^\circ , \qquad \beta_{MC} = 0^\circ .$$

We find that

$$\delta_{MC} \approx -20.52828^\circ , \qquad (ED)_{MC} \approx 59.68811^\circ .$$

Because $\lambda_{MC} > 180^\circ$, we get $(RA)_{MC} = 360^\circ - (ED)_{MC} \approx 300.31189^\circ$ as the Midheaven's right ascension.

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Fourthly, for the direct Mars-PC10 trine, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_P - (RA)_{MC} \approx 324.84514° - 300.31189° = 24.53325° .$$

According to the Naibod time-key, this arc indicates

$$24.53325\ deg \times \frac{1.01456164\ yrs\ of\ age}{1\ deg} \approx 24.89049\ yrs\ of\ age .$$

On applying Technique #PD1 for $A \approx 24.89049$, we get

$$(3.93182447 \times A)\ min \approx 97.86504\ min \approx 1\ hr + 37\ min + 52\ sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1). On adding this term to King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), we get the in-mundo conjunction moment to be 13:37:52 CST (or $13.63108\ hrs$ CST) on the birth date.

3.2.2 EVENT #K2: The neo-converse Sun-PC7 trine

[Back to Section 3.2]

In Section 3.1, we found that Event #K2 (King's DC speech in 1963) shows up astrologically as the natal-related Sun-PC7 trine. The Sun-PC7 trine is a converse primary direction in which Sun's dexter-trine copy (SDTC) is the active promissor and the Descendant (in PC7) is the fixed significator.

In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), both SDTC and the Descendant lie in the lower western sky. On taking the Sun-PC7 trine to be neo-converse, we look at the what-if situation of reversed primary motion directing an active promissor (SDTC) toward a fixed significator (the Imum Coeli). In this what-if situation, the arc of direction extends from SDTC toward the Descendant, and its angular length is the horizonal distance $(OD)_{Dsc} - (OD)_P$. That is, we have

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OD)_{Dsc} - (OD)_P ,$$

where the subscript P refers to the promissor.

Firstly, let's calculate the pertinent obliquity value. As previously found in Section 3.2.1, we have $\varepsilon \approx 23.44851°$.

Secondly, let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with Sun's dexter-trine copy (SDTC). In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), Sun is at Capricorn 25° 08′ 04″ with an ecliptic latitude of 0° exactly. SDTC is at Virgo 25° 08′ 04″ with a Bianchini ecliptic latitude of $0° \times \cos 120° = 0°$. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_P = 175°\ 08'\ 04'' \approx 175.13444° , \qquad \beta_P = 0° .$$

We find that

$$\delta_P \approx +1.93417° , \qquad (RA)_P = (ED)_P \approx 175.53455° ,$$

$$(AD)_P \approx 1.29297° , \qquad (OD)_P = (RA)_P + (AD)_P \approx 176.82752° .$$

Note that King's geographic latitude of birth is $\Phi = 33°\ 45'\ N = +33.75°$.

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Thirdly, let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with the Descendant. In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), the Descendant is at Scorpio 13° 48′ 38″ with an ecliptic latitude of 0° exactly. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_{Dsc} = 223° 48′ 38″ \approx 223.81056° , \qquad \beta_{Dsc} = 0° .$$

We find that

$$\delta_{Dsc} \approx -15.99025° , \qquad (ED)_{Dsc} \approx 138.64909° ,$$

$$(RA)_{Dsc} = 360° - (ED)_{Dsc} \approx 221.35091° ,$$

$$(AD)_{Dsc} \approx -11.03882° , \qquad (OD)_{Dsc} = (RA)_{Dsc} + (AD)_{Dsc} \approx 210.31209° .$$

Note that King's geographic latitude of birth is $\Phi = 33° 45′ N = +33.75°$.

Fourthly, for the neo-converse Sun-PC7 trine, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OD)_{Dsc} - (OD)_P \approx 210.31209° - 176.82752° = 33.48457° .$$

According to the Naibod time-key, this arc indicates

$$33.48457\ deg \times \frac{1.01456164\ yrs\ of\ age}{1\ deg} \approx 33.97216\ yrs\ of\ age .$$

On applying Technique #PD1 for $A \approx 33.97216$, we get

$$(3.93182447 \times A)\ min \approx 133.57257\ min \approx 2\ hr + 13\ min + 34\ sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1). On subtracting this term from King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), we get the in-mundo conjunction moment to be 09:46:26 CST (or 9.77379 hrs CST) on the birth date.

3.2.3 EVENT #K2: The direct Mars-PC1 conjunction

[Back to Section 3.2]

In Section 3.1, we found that Event #K2 (King's DC speech in 1963) shows up astrologically as the natal-related Moon-PC7 square. The Moon-PC7 square is a direct primary direction in which Mars is the active promissor and the Ascendant (in PC1) is the fixed significator.

In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), both Mars and the Ascendant lie in the lower eastern sky. From Section 1.4, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OA)_P - (OA)_{Asc} ,$$

where the subscript P refers to the promissor.

Firstly, let's calculate the pertinent obliquity value. As previously found in Section 3.2.1, we have $\varepsilon \approx 23.44851°$.

Secondly, let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with Mars. In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), Mars is at Gemini 21° 53′ 50″ with an ecliptic latitude of +03° 26′ 17″. Therefore, we have

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$$\lambda_P = 81° 53' 50'' \approx 81.89722°\,, \qquad \beta_P = +03° 26' 17'' \approx +3.43806°\,.$$

We find that

$$\delta_P \approx +26.63212°\,, \qquad (RA)_P = (ED)_P \approx 80.94429°\,,$$
$$(AD)_P \approx 19.57665°\,, \qquad (OA)_P = (RA)_P - (AD)_P \approx 61.36764°\,.$$

Note that King's geographic latitude of birth is $\Phi = 33° 45' N = +33.75°$.

Thirdly, let's deal with the Ascendant. As previously found in Section 3.2.2, we have $(RA)_{Dsc} \approx 221.35091°$. Because the Descendant and the Ascendant are opposite points, we get

$$\delta_{Asc} = -\delta_{Dsc} \approx +15.99025°\,, \qquad (RA)_{Asc} = (RA)_{Dsc} - 180° \approx 41.35091°\,.$$

We find that

$$(AD)_{Asc} \approx 11.03882°\,, \qquad (OA)_{Asc} = (RA)_{Asc} - (AD)_{Asc} \approx 30.31209°\,.$$

Note that King's geographic latitude of birth is $\Phi = 33° 45' N = +33.75°$.

Fourthly, for the direct Mars-PC1 conjunction, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OA)_P - (OA)_{Asc} \approx 61.36764° - 30.31209° = 31.05555°\,.$$

According to the Naibod time-key, this arc indicates

$$31.05555\ deg \times \frac{1.01456164\ yrs\ of\ age}{1\ deg} \approx 31.50777\ yrs\ of\ age\,.$$

On applying Technique #PD1 for $A \approx 31.50777$, we get

$$(3.93182447 \times A)\ min \approx 123.88302\ min \approx 2\ hr + 3\ min + 53\ sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1). On adding this term to King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), we get the in-mundo conjunction moment to be 14:03:53 CST (or 14.06472 hrs CST) on the birth date.

3.2.4 EVENT #K3 (The neo-converse Mars-PC4 conjunction)

[Back to Section 3.2]

In Section 3.1, we found that Event #K3 (King's passing in 1968) shows up astrologically as the natal-related Mars-PC4 conjunction. The Mars-PC4 conjunction is a converse primary direction in which Mars is the active promissor and the Imum Coeli (in PC4) is the fixed significator.

In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), both Mars and PC4 lie in the lower eastern sky. On taking the Mars-PC4 conjunction to be neo-converse, we look at the what-if situation of reversed primary motion directing an active promissor (Mars) toward a fixed significator (the Imum Coeli). In this what-if situation, the arc of direction extends from Mars toward the Imum Coeli, and its angular length is the meridian distance $(RA)_{IC} - (RA)_P$. That is, we have

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$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_{IC} - (RA)_P \, .$$

Note that the subscript P refers to the promissor.

Firstly, let's calculate the pertinent obliquity value. As previously found in Section 3.2.1, we have $\varepsilon \approx 23.44851°$.

Secondly, let's deal with Mars. As previously found in Section 3.2.3, we have $(RA)_P \approx 80.94429°$.

Thirdly, let's deal with the Imum Coeli. As previously found in Section 3.2.1, we have $(RA)_{MC} \approx 300.31189°$ for the Midheaven. Because the Midheaven and the Imum Coeli are opposite points, we get

$$(RA)_{IC} = (RA)_{MC} - 180° \approx 300.31189° - 180° = 120.31189°$$

as the Imum Coeli's right ascension.

Fourthly, for the neo-converse Mars-PC4 conjunction, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (RA)_{IC} - (RA)_P \approx 120.31189° - 80.94429° = 39.36760° \, .$$

According to the Naibod time-key, this arc indicates

$$39.36760 \; deg \times \frac{1.01456164 \; yrs \; of \; age}{1 \; deg} \approx 39.94086 \; yrs \; of \; age \, .$$

On applying Technique #PD1 for $A \approx 39.94086$, we get

$$(3.93182447 \times A) \; min \approx 157.04045 \; min \approx 2 \; hr + 37 \; min + 2 \; sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1). On subtracting this term from King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), we get the in-mundo conjunction moment to be 09:22:58 CST (or 9.38266 hrs CST) on the birth date.

3.2.5 EVENT #K3 (The direct Saturn-PC7 conjunction)

[Back to Section 3.2]

In Section 3.1, we found that Event #K3 (King's passing in 1968) shows up astrologically as the natal-related Saturn-PC7 conjunction. The Saturn-PC7 conjunction is a direct primary direction in which Saturn is the active promissor and the Descendant (in PC7) is the fixed significator.

In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), both Saturn and the Descendant lie in the upper western sky. From Section 1.5, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OD)_P - (OD)_{Dsc} \, ,$$

where the subscript P refers to the promissor.

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Firstly, let's calculate the pertinent obliquity value. As previously found in Section 3.2.1, we have $\varepsilon \approx 23.44851°$.

Secondly, let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with Saturn. In the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), Saturn is at Sagittarius 25° 21′ 07″ with an ecliptic latitude of +01° 09′ 56″. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_P = 265° 21' 07'' \approx 265.35194° , \qquad \beta_P = +01° 09' 56'' = +1.16556° .$$

We find that

$$\delta_P \approx -22.20196° , \qquad (ED)_P \approx 95.02015° ,$$

$$(RA)_P = 360° - (ED)_P \approx 264.97985° ,$$

$$(AD)_P \approx -15.82531° , \qquad (OD)_P = (RA)_P + (AD)_P \approx 249.15454° .$$

Note that King's geographic latitude of birth is $\Phi = 33° 45' N = +33.75°$.

Thirdly, let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with the Descendant. As previously found in Section 3.2.2, we have $(OD)_{Dsc} \approx 210.31209°$.

Fourthly, for the direct Saturn-PC7 conjunction, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OD)_P - (OD)_{Dsc} \approx 249.15454° - 210.31209° = 38.84245° .$$

According to the Naibod time-key, this arc indicates

$$38.84245\ deg \times \frac{1.01456164\ yrs\ of\ age}{1\ deg} \approx 39.40806\ yrs\ of\ age .$$

On applying Technique #PD1 for $A \approx 39.40806$, we get

$$(3.93182447 \times A)\ min \approx 154.94558\ min \approx 2\ hr + 34\ min + 52\ sec$$

as the chart-change term with respect to the natal chart (FIGURE 3.1). On adding this term to King's birth time (Tuesday, 15 January 1929 at 12:00 CST), we get the in-mundo conjunction moment to be 14:34:52 CST (or 14.58243 hrs CST) on the birth date.

3.3 Getting the rectified birth time

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Our process of rectifying the birth time is based on the model equation

$$y = x + b ,$$

whose graph is a straight line having a slope value of 1 and an intercept value of b. For the native at A tropical years of age, the quantity x is the chart-addition term, which is given by

$$x = \begin{cases} -(3.93182447 \times A)\ min & \text{for a pre– birth symbolic chart} \\ +(3.93182447 \times A)\ min & \text{for a post– birth symbolic chart} . \end{cases}$$

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It is advisable here to express x in hours. For a given value of x, the quantity y is the in-mundo conjunction moment for the associated major planet-to-angle aspect. The constant b is the rectified birth time. It is advisable here to express y and b in hours according to the 24-hour time format.

Let's use information from Sections 3.1 and 3.2 to compose our xy pairs. For Event #K1, we examined the direct Mars-PC10 trine. For this aspect, we have $x = +1.60039354\ hrs$ and $y = 13.63108\ hrs$ CST.

For Event #K2, we examined the neo-converse Sun-PC7 trine and the direct Mars-PC1 conjunction. For the neo-converse Sun-PC7 trine, we have $x = -2.26836048\ hrs$ and $y = 9.77379\ hrs$ CST. We will ignore the direct Mars-PC1 conjunction because it indicates an age of 31.50777 for an event that occurs when King's age was 34.6153878.

For Event #K3, we examined the neo-converse Mars-PC4 conjunction and the direct Saturn-PC7 conjunction. For the neo-converse Mars-PC4 conjunction, we have $x = -2.56995930\ hrs$ and $y = 9.38266\ hrs$ CST. For the direct Saturn-PC7 conjunction, we have $x = +2.56995930\ hrs$ and $y = 14.58243\ hrs$ CST.

TABLE 3.3: Data points for King's birth-time rectification

Event	Age (in yrs)	x (in hrs)	y (in hrs CST)
#K1	24.4221513	+1.60039354	13.63108
#K2	34.6153878	−2.26836048	9.77379
#K3	39.2178134	−2.56995930	9.38266
#K3	39.2178134	+2.56995930	14.58243

TABLE 3.3 presents our xy pairs. Each xy pair in the table is a data point. The technique of linear regression enables us to find the straight line that best accommodates our eight data points. On making use of the website <https://arachnoid.com/polysolve/>, we find that the equation of our best line is

$$y = (1.0054626054095246)x + 12.010393944954959\ .$$

On comparing this equation with the model equation $y = x + b$, we see that the output value 1.0054626054095246 (the best-line's slope) approximates the number 1 (the model-line's slope). Moreover, we see that the output value 12.010393944954959 (the best-line's intercept) approximates b (the model-line's intercept). We find that

$$b \approx 12.010393944954959\ hrs\ \text{CST} \approx (12\ hr + 0\ min + 37\ sec)\ \text{CST}\ .$$

Therefore, King's rectified birth moment is about 12:00:37 CST.

The birth-time rectification here is based on four data points. The more data points that we use for the linear regression, the better we can adjust the birth time.

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3.4 Testing the rectified natal chart

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In this section, we will use King's rectified natal chart (FIGURE 3.4) to re-calculate the arc of direction for the direct Saturn-PC7 conjunction that is associated with Event #K3 (King's passing in 1968).

FIGURE 3.4: King's rectified natal chart

(PC12) 08:47 WS12 AR	(PC11) 03:34 Ve 10:33 Mo 19:35 WS11 PI	Me 11:45 WS10 AQ	(PC9) 03:34 Su 25:08 (PC10) 28:21 WS9 CP	(PC8) 08:47 Sa 25:21 WS8 SA
Ju 01:10 (PC1) 14:00 WS1 TA	**Martin Luther King Jr.** Natal Chart (Tropical Zodiac) Tuesday, 15 JAN 1929 at 12:00:37 CST Atlanta, GA (33° 45′ N; 84° 23′ W)			(PC7) 14:00 WS7 SC
(PC2) 08:47 Ma 21:53 R WS2 GE	(PC3) 03:34 (PC4) 28:21 WS3 CN	 WS4 LE	(PC5) 03:34 WS5 VI	(PC6) 08:47 WS6 LI

The Saturn-PC7 conjunction is a direct primary direction in which Saturn is the active promissor and the Descendant (in PC7) is the fixed significator. As previously found in Section 3.2.5, we have

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OD)_P - (OD)_{Dsc}\,,$$

where the subscript P refers to the promissor.

Firstly, let's calculate the pertinent obliquity value. As previously found in Section 3.2.1, we have $\varepsilon \approx 23.44851°$.

Secondly, let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with Saturn. In the rectified natal chart (FIGURE 3.4), Saturn is at Sagittarius 25° 21′ 07″ with an ecliptic latitude of $+01° 09′ 56″$. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_P = 265° 21′ 07″ \approx 265.35194°\,, \qquad \beta_P = +01° 09′ 56″ = +1.16556°\,.$$

We find that

$$\delta_P \approx -22.20196°\,, \qquad (ED)_P \approx 95.02015°\,,$$

$$(RA)_P = 360° - (ED)_P \approx 264.97985°\,,$$

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$$(AD)_P \approx -15.82531^\circ\,, \qquad (OD)_P = (RA)_P + (AD)_P \approx 249.15454^\circ\,.$$

Note that King's geographic latitude of birth is $\Phi = 33^\circ\,45'\,N = +33.75^\circ$.

Thirdly, let's use pertinent formulas of Section 1.1 to deal with the Descendant. In the rectified natal chart (FIGURE 3.4), the Descendant is at Scorpio 14° 00′ 37″ with an ecliptic latitude of 0° exactly. Therefore, we have

$$\lambda_{Dsc} = 224^\circ\,00'\,37'' \approx 224.01028^\circ\,, \qquad \beta_{Dsc} = 0^\circ\,.$$

We find that

$$\delta_{Dsc} \approx -16.04982^\circ\,, \qquad (ED)_{Dsc} \approx 138.45076^\circ\,,$$

$$(RA)_{Dsc} = 360^\circ - (ED)_{Dsc} \approx 221.54924^\circ\,,$$

$$(AD)_{Dsc} \approx -11.08272^\circ\,, \qquad (OD)_{Dsc} = (RA)_{Dsc} + (AD)_{Dsc} \approx 210.46652^\circ\,.$$

Note that King's geographic latitude of birth is $\Phi = 33^\circ\,45'\,N = +33.75^\circ$.

Fourthly, for the direct Saturn-PC7 conjunction, we find that

$$\text{arc of direction} = (OD)_P - (OD)_{Dsc} \approx 249.15454^\circ - 210.46652^\circ = 38.68802^\circ\,.$$

According to the Naibod time-key, this arc indicates

$$38.68802\ deg \times \frac{1.01456164\ yrs\ of\ age}{1\ deg} \approx 39.25138\ yrs\ of\ age$$

$$= 39\ yrs + \left(0.25138\ yr \times \frac{365.242189\ days}{1\ yr}\right) \approx 39\ yrs + 91.81458\ days\,,$$

and so the direct Saturn-PC7 conjunction predicts an event to occur about 92 days after Monday, 15 January 1968 (King's 39th birthday), which is on Tuesday, 16 April 1968 (Day 107 of 1968). This prediction date is 12 days after Thursday, 04 April 1968 (Day 95 of 1968; the date of King's passing).

There has been some improvement here. Using the original natal chart (FIGURE 3.1), the arc of direction indicates an age of 39.40806, which leads to a prediction date of Wednesday, 12 June 1968 (Day 164 of 1968). This prediction date is 69 days after the date of King's passing.

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